

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the non-final Office Action mailed April 20, 2006. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

Present Status of Patent Application

Upon entry of the amendments in this response, claims 1-37 remain pending in the present application. More specifically, claims 1-28 are unamended original claims and claims 29 – 37 have been previously presented. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

A. Double Patenting rejection

Statement of the Rejection

Claims 1-37 are provisionally rejected under the judicially-created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1-27 of copending Application number 09/915,934. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

Response to the Rejection

In response to the double patenting rejection, Applicants submit herewith a Terminal Disclaimer pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.321(c). Applicants have submitted the Terminal Disclaimer solely to advance prosecution of the application, without conceding that the double patenting rejection is properly based. In filing the Terminal Disclaimer, Applicants rely upon the rulings of the Federal Circuit that the filing of such a Terminal Disclaimer does not act as an admission, acquiescence or estoppel on the merits of the obviousness issue. See, e.g., *Quad Environmental Tech v. Union Sanitary Dist.*, 946 F.2d 870, 874-875 (Fed. Cir. 1991); and *Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp. v. Smith*, 959 F.2d 936, 941-942 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

B. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)

Statement of the Rejection

Claims 1, 3-5, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Vange et al. [Vange 2002/0002622 A1].

Response to the Rejection

A proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) requires that a single prior art reference disclose each element of the claim. Furthermore, anticipation requires that each and every element of the claimed invention be disclosed in a single prior art reference. Applicants

respectfully submit that claims 1, 3-5, and 26 are allowable and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claims 1, 3-5, and 26. Responsive remarks related to individual claims are provided below.

Claim 1

In justifying the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e), the Office Action asserts that Vange (now US patent 7,043,563 B2) discloses: “a network for communicating a message (i.e.: web site), the network comprising topographic network devices and communication links interconnecting the topographic network devices, the topographic network devices each having a physical location represented by a topographic coordinate set and having a network address that includes the topographic coordinate set [Vange, network address, subset, a particular topographical region, claims 1-8].”

Applicants respectfully traverse the Office Action assertion because the statement above is inaccurate. Reasons for the traversal will be provided below using the “network address” and “topographical” aspects of Applicants’ rejected claim 1 that are not disclosed in Vange.

Vange’s invention is described in Vange’s Summary section as follows:

Briefly stated, the present invention involves a system and method for providing network resources from an origin server to a client. A set of intermediary servers is topologically dispersed throughout a network. An enhanced communication channel is provided between the set of intermediary servers and the origin server. A redirector receives address resolution requests for the origin server, selects one of the intermediary servers in response to the request, and provides a network address of the selected intermediary servers to an entity generating the address resolution request.
(Emphasis added)

Referring to the network address aspect of Applicants’ claim 1, Applicants respectfully assert that although Vange discloses a communication system containing certain elements (the intermediary servers) that are topologically dispersed, Vange does not disclose “topographic network devices each having a physical location represented by a topographic coordinate set and having a network address that includes the topographic coordinate set.” To the contrary, Vange uses conventional addressing schemes associated with conventional networks where the devices do not use a network address incorporating a topographic coordinate set.

As a few examples to justify this assertion, attention is respectfully drawn to Vange’s FIG. 1, which shows “a plurality of local networks such as Ethernet network 102, FDDI network 103 and Token ring network 104. Essentially, a number of computing devices and groups of devices are interconnected through a network 101” (Vange col. 4, lines 35-39). Vange does not disclose that any of these conventional devices uses a network address incorporating a topographic coordinate set.

Attention is further drawn to Vange's col. 5, lines 32-47, reproduced below for easy reference:

The present invention operates in a manner akin to a private network 200 implemented within the Internet infrastructure. Private network 200 expedites and prioritizes communication between a client 205 and a web site 210. In the specific examples herein client 205 comprises a network-enabled graphical user interface such as a World Wide Web browser. However, the present invention is readily extended to client software other than **conventional World Wide Web browser software. Any client application that can access a standard or proprietary user level protocol for network access is a suitable equivalent.** Examples include client applications for file transfer protocol (FTP) services, voice over Internet protocol (VOIP) services, network news protocol (NNTP) services, multi-purpose internet mail extensions (MIME) services, post office protocol (POP) services, simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP) services, as well as Telnet services.

(Emphasis added)

Here again, Vange does not provide any indication of any device or software protocol that uses a network address incorporating a topographic coordinate set.

Additionally, the Office action itself admits (see rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)) that Vane's redirectors have conventional network addresses lacking topographical coordinate sets (*“the additional network devices having conventional addresses lacking topographic coordinate sets [Vane, redirectors for a particular topographical region, claim 8]”*), thereby admitting that Vange does not anticipate Applicants' claim 1, which includes “topographic network devices each having a physical location represented by a topographic coordinate set.”

Turing to the “topographical” aspects of Applicants' rejected claim 1, Applicants respectfully assert that Vange's references to topography are not pertinent to Applicants' “topographic coordinate set.” Applicants' assertion is borne out by Vange's col. 10 line 60 to col. 11 line 5, reproduced below for easy reference:

When a global redirector server 309 receives a request for domain name resolution, it estimates the global region from which the request came using knowledge about IP address space allocated to particular global region. Third-party services (such as NetGeo) are available that provide such IP address “maps”. The user will be redirected to a selected regional redirector server 603 which serves the region. The term “region” refers to portion of the Internet, which could be associated with a part of a country (e.g. southern United States), a country (e.g. Japan), or an entire geographic area (e.g. Western Europe). Such a determination is based on the Internet topology, not the global population.

As can be understood by Vange's description above, the topographical aspect is used in a manner that has no relevance to Applicants' claim 1. This is further reinforced by Vange's

claims 1-8. Specifically, claim 4 includes: “wherein the first communication channel comprises an Internet standard communication channel...” Similarly, claim 8 includes: “...based upon an estimated user location indicated by the network address supplied by the requesting software application.” The “estimated” user location is “based on Internet topology” and the network address is a conventional address provided by conventional requesting software. Both these aspects of Vange bear no relevance to Applicant’s use of a network address incorporating a topographic coordinate set.

For at least the reasons mentioned above, Applicants respectfully assert that the cited prior art of Vange does not anticipate every element of Applicants’ claim 1. Because a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) requires that a single prior art reference disclose each element of the claim, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 1 is improper. Consequently, Applicants request withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 followed by allowance of claim 1.

Claims 3-5

In rejecting claims 3-4, the Office action asserts, in pertinent part, that Vange “...includes means for transmitting/receiving its topographic coordinate set to the at least one other of the topographic network devices [Vange, redirectors for a particular topographical region, claim 8].” Vange’s redirectors are described in part, in Vange’s claim 8 as operable to select amongst redirectors: “...based upon an estimated user location indicated by the network address supplied by the requesting software application.” The “estimated” user location is “based on Internet topology” and the network address is a conventional address provided by conventional requesting software. Both these aspects of Vange bear no relevance to Applicant’s use of a network address incorporating a topographic coordinate set. Furthermore, Vange does not disclose “means for transmitting/receiving its topographic coordinate set to the at least one other of the topographic network devices,” as is alleged in the Office action. Consequently, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claims 3-4 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) is improper.

Claim 5 includes “a topographic addressing engine that operates to include the topographic coordinate set of the destination network device in the message. Vange does not disclose such an engine. Consequently, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) is also improper.

For at least the reasons mentioned above, Applicants respectfully request allowance of claims 3-5.

Additionally, because claim 1 is allowable, claims 3-5 that each depend directly on claim 1 are also allowable as a matter of law. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection, followed by allowance of claims 3-5.

Claim 26

In justifying the rejection of claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e), the Office Action asserts that Vange discloses a: “computer-readable medium in which is fixed a computer program that instructs a computer to perform a topographic network message addressing method, the addressing method comprising: receiving an original message [Vange, support request, claim 1]; determining whether a valid topographic reply-to field exists in the original message, the valid topographical reply-to field including a topographic coordinate set [Vange, redirectors for a particular topographical region, claim 8]; and when the valid topographic reply-to field exists in the original message in response to the original message, creating a reply message to include a destination coordinate set field, and copying the topographic coordinate set from the topographic reply-to field of the original message to the destination coordinate set field of the reply message [Vange generate a response using the first and second address domain, claims 1-2].”

Applicants respectfully point out that unlike Applicant’s claim 26, which pertains to a computer program, Vange’s claim 1 is a system claim directed towards a “system for serving web pages.” Consequently, Applicants assert that the rejection of Applicants’ claim 26 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) is improper because the cited prior art material does not disclose a computer readable medium containing a computer program as described in Applicant’s claim 26.

Attention is now drawn to Vange’s claim 8 that has been cited in the Office action. Specifically, Vange’s claim 8 cites “...wherein the regional redirectors select amongst the plurality of network redirectors based upon an estimated user location indicated by the network address supplied by the requesting software application.”

However, in contrast to Applicants’ “determining whether a valid topographic reply-to field exists in the original message,” Vange’s “network address supplied by the requesting software application” does not contain a topographic reply-to field. Vange’s “estimated user location” is described as follows in Vange col. 10 line 60 to col. 11 line 5:

When a global redirector server 309 receives a request for domain name resolution, it estimates the global region from which the request came using knowledge about IP address space allocated to particular global region. Third-party services (such as NetGeo) are available that provide such IP address “maps”. The user will be redirected to a selected regional redirector server 603 which serves the region. The term “region”

refers to portion of the Internet, which could be associated with a part of a country (e.g. southern United States), a country (e.g. Japan), or an entire geographic area (e.g. Western Europe). Such a determination is based on the Internet topology, not the global population.

The “estimated” user location is “based on Internet topology” and the network address is a conventional address provided by conventional requesting software. Both these aspects of Vange bear no relevance to Applicant’s claim 26, which includes, in pertinent part: “determining whether a valid topographic reply-to field exists in the original message.”

Furthermore, Applicant’s claim 26, further includes: “creating a reply message to include a destination coordinate set field, and copying the topographic coordinate set from the topographic reply-to field of the original message to the destination coordinate set field of the reply message.” The Office action alleges that Vange discloses this aspect in his claims 1-2 [Vange generate a response using the first and second address domain, claims 1-2]. However, Applicants have been unable to find any material in Vange’s claims 1-2 that bear any resemblance to Applicants’ topographic coordinate set, which is a part of the reply-to field of the original message as well as the destination coordinate set field of the reply message.

For at least the reasons mentioned above, Applicants respectfully assert that the cited prior art of Vange does not anticipate every element of Applicants’ claim 26. Because a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) requires that a single prior art reference disclose each element of the claim, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 26 is improper. Consequently, Applicants request withdrawal of the rejection of claim 26 followed by allowance of claim 26.

C. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Statement of the rejection

The Office Action states that “Claims 6-25, 27, 28-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vange [2002/0075862 A1] in view of Lopke [6,553,310 B1].”

Response to the rejection

Applicants presume that the cited prior art of Vange [2002/0002622 A1, now US Patent 7,043,563] has been erroneously identified as Vange [2002/0075862 A1] in the Office Action rejection.

Attention is respectfully drawn to MPEP 706.2(j) *Contents of a 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection*, which states in pertinent part:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP § 2143 - § 2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria.

(Emphasis added)

Responsive remarks related to individual claims are provided below using the criteria described in MPEP 706.2(j).

General assertion related to claims 6-14

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 6-14 for at least the reason that the rejection does not satisfy the requirements of MPEP § 2143.03, which states in pertinent part: "If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)."

Specifically, claims 6-14 are nonobvious as each of them depends directly or indirectly on independent claim 1 that has not been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Hence, Applicants respectfully assert that claims 6-14 cannot be properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claims 6-14.

Claim 6

In rejecting claim 6, the Office action states that "Vange does not explicitly detail 'the other of the network devices being physically closer to the destination network device than the intermediate network device,'" and goes on to conclude that "In the same endeavor, Lopke discloses a method and apparatus for topographically based retrieval of information wherein the systems, including server, PDA and router, use the location information to identify resource satisfying topographical criteria [Lopke col 2 lines 1-10] or resource closest on a data network [Lopke, closes, col. 1 lines 25-35]." Presumably, according to the Office action, the motivation to combine Lopke with Vange arises out of a desire to find a closest resource.

However, Applicants respectfully assert that such a motivation is contrary to Vange's system which intentionally places front-end servers close to client computers ("front-end

server 201 comprises, for example, a computer that sits ‘close’ to clients 205.” - Vange col. 6, lines 13-14) so as to have a “private network 200 (that) expedites and prioritizes communications between a client 205 and a website 210” (Vange col. 5, lines 14-15). Consequently, Applicants assert that there is no motivation to find a closest resource as alleged in the Office action, and the rejection fails to satisfy the first criterion (some suggestion or motivation to modify or combine reference teachings) of the three criteria under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Turning to the third of the three criteria, Applicants assert that Vange and Lopke individually or in combination, fail to disclose all the elements of Applicants’ claim 6 as is required under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. For example, the cited prior art combination fail to disclose at least Applicants’ “the message includes the topographic coordinate set of a destination network device...”

For at least the reasons described above, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is improper and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claim 6.

Claim 2

In rejecting claim 2, the Office action states that “Vange-Lopke discloses a global positioning system receiver at least temporarily connected to ones of the topographic network devices to supply the topographic coordinate set thereto [Lopke, GPS, col 4 lines 47-64].” However, the Office action fails to disclose a motivation to combine or modify the cited references, as is required for a proper rejection of claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully assert that Vange and Lopke individually or in combination, fail to disclose all the elements of Applicants’ claim 2 (that includes elements of Applicants’ claim 1 from which it depends) as is required to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. For example, the cited prior art combination fail to disclose at least Applicants’ network devices each having “a network address that includes the topographic coordinate set” let alone a GPS receiver connected to such a device to supply the topographic coordinate set.

For at least the reasons described above, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is improper and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claim 2.

Claim 7

In rejecting claim 7, the Office action states that “Vange-Lopke disclose the network addresses of ones having substantially coincident physical locations each include an additional numeric field [Lopke, numeric displays, col 8 lines 46-63.]”

Firstly, the Office action fails to disclose a motivation to combine or modify the cited references, as is required for a proper rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Secondly, Applicants respectfully assert that Vange and Lopke individually or in combination, fail to disclose all the elements of Applicants' claim 7 (that includes elements of Applicants' claim 1 from which it depends) as is required to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Specifically, contrary to the Office action assertion, Lopke does not disclose “an additional numeric data field.” Lopke's addressing as described in his col. 8, lines 46-63 pertain to conventional network services that do not contain Applicants' additional numeric data field.

For at least the reasons described above, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is improper and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claim 7.

Claim 8

The Office action fails to disclose a motivation to combine or modify the cited references, as is required for a proper rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Secondly, Applicants respectfully assert that Vange and Lopke individually or in combination, fail to disclose all the elements of Applicants' claim 8 (that includes elements of Applicants' claim 1 from which it depends) as is required to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Specifically, contrary to the Office action assertion, Lopke does not disclose at least topographic network devices each having a “network address that includes the topographic coordinate set,” which is a part of Applicants' claim 1

For at least the reasons described above, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is improper and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claim 8.

Claims 9-12

Because claim 8 is allowable, claims 9-12 that each depend directly or indirectly on claim 8 are also allowable as a matter of law. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection, followed by allowance of claims 9-12.

Claim 13

The Office action fails to disclose a motivation to combine or modify the cited references, as is required for a proper rejection of claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Secondly, Applicants respectfully assert that Vange and Lopke individually or in combination, fail to disclose all the elements of Applicants' claim 13 (that includes elements of Applicants' claim 1 from which it depends) as is required to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Specifically, the Office action itself admits (see rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)) that Vane's redirectors have conventional network addresses lacking topographical coordinate sets ("*the additional network devices having conventional addresses lacking topographic coordinate sets [Vange, redirectors for a particular topographical region, claim 8]*"), thereby admitting that the cited prior art of Vange does not anticipate Applicants' claim 13 (which includes "the message includes a destination coordinate set...") as erroneously asserted in the Office action rejection of claim 13.

For at least the reasons described above, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is improper and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claim 13.

Claim 14

Because claim 13 is allowable, claim 14 that depends directly on claim 13 is also allowable as a matter of law. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection, followed by allowance of claim 14.

Claim 15

The Office action fails to disclose a motivation to combine or modify the cited references, as is required to satisfy the first criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Secondly, Applicants respectfully assert that Vange and Lopke individually or in combination, fail to disclose all the elements of Applicants' claim 15, as is required to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Specifically, contrary to the Office action assertion, the cited prior art does not disclose each element of claim 15. For example, the Office action alleges that Applicants "a coordinate store for storing connected device coordinate sets" is anticipated by Lopke's router. However, such an allegation is inaccurate because a conventional router as disclosed by Lopke does not store coordinate sets. To the contrary a conventional router stores conventional network

addresses, such as IP addresses, of connected devices. Conventional addresses do not incorporate connected device coordinate sets.

Consequently, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection fails to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

For at least the reasons described above, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is improper and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claim 15.

Claims 16-25

Because claim 15 is allowable, claims 16-25 that depend directly or indirectly on claim 15 are also allowable as a matter of law. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection, followed by allowance of claims 16-25.

Claims 27-29

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 27-29 for at least the reason that the rejection does not satisfy the requirements of MPEP § 2143.03, which states in pertinent part: “If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988).”

Specifically, claims 27-29 are nonobvious as each of them depends directly or indirectly on independent claim 26 that has not been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Hence, Applicants respectfully assert that claims 27-29 cannot be properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claims 27-29.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully traverse the Office action allegation that “claims 27-29 contain the similar limitations set for (sic) in claims 9,24.” Claims 27-29 pertain to a computer readable medium in which is fixed a computer program whereas claims 9-24 pertain to a network. It is improper to conclude that the elements of these two sets of claims are “similar.”

Claim 30

The Office action fails to disclose a motivation to combine or modify the cited references, as is required to satisfy the first criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Secondly, Applicants respectfully assert that Vange and Lopke individually or in combination, fail to disclose all the elements of Applicants' claim 30, as is required to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Specifically, contrary to the Office action assertion, the cited prior art does not disclose each element of claim 30. For example, the Office action alleges that Applicants "a source network device configured to generate a message comprising a packet having a header, the header containing the destination address of the destination address of the destination network device," is the same as a prior art "a center, server." To the contrary such a prior art device does not generate Applicants' message, because Applicants' destination address includes a first topographic coordinate set.

Consequently, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection fails to satisfy the third criterion under MPEP 706.2(j) for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

For at least the reasons described above, Applicants respectfully assert that the rejection of claim 30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is improper and hereby request withdrawal of the rejection followed by allowance of claim 30.

Claims 31-37

Because claim 30 is allowable, claims 31-37 that depend directly or indirectly on claim 30 are also allowable as a matter of law. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection, followed by allowance of claims 31-37.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully traverse the Office action allegation that "claims 31-37 contain the similar limitations set for (sic) in claims 6-25." The scope provided by these two sets of claims are individually distinct.

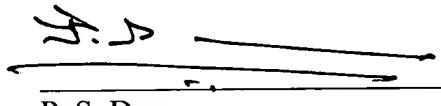
Prior Art Made of Record

The prior art made of record has been considered, but is not believed to affect the patentability of the presently pending claims.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing amendments and for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that all objections and/or rejections have been traversed, rendered moot, and/or accommodated, and that claims 1-37 are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned representative at (404) 610-5689.

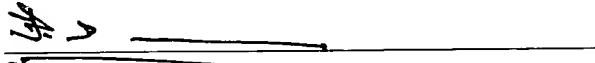
Respectfully submitted,


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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA, 22313-1450, on 18 July 2006


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